Twenty years ago word was brought to the Atlantic States that there was gold on the slopes of the Pacific. Visions of untold wealth at once filled the minds of men, and no Spanish adventurer had ever brighter hopes or wilder dreams than the multitudes who rushed to California from every clime, to reap the golden harvest of that golden land. The story was told in Mexico, in South America, in China—everywhere in the New World and the Old. And, if the emigration was unparalleled, the emigrants were a daring reckless set, who brought with them the hues of every climate, and the crimes of every land. The adventurous Yankee, not too nice to pander to the worst of vices, and profit by the worst of reap the gambler and thief of New-York, most at home then selave-driver, or shave owner, who had just let go the leash of the bloodhound and the pursuit of niggers for the firmer grasp of the pistol and the bowie-kuife; the Western adventurer, twin-brother and faithful counterpart of Mr. Hannibal Chollop, whose first, and last, and only argument was, "It aint long since I shot a man down with that, Sir, in the State of Illinoy," were there to take the lead of murderers, thieves, and vagabonds from every quarter of the earth. Incendiarism, burglary, robbery, and murder were committed in the open day, and without fear of the first plant has a small trials were secret, and they were sentenced to be hanged without giving publicity to the circumstances at tending the deliberations of the rings and literally in the presentions of the minds of the minds of the minds of the minds of the whole city. On the same after that he saw awaited bim.

The prisoners were bedien the climbar the deliberations of their judges. The running preparations were made for the executions. But has preparations of the mande of the executions of the whole city. On the same after the remains of two durft the ending the continue made of the execution. But have constitute, and they were executed. During the norming preparations were made for the execution. The earth. Incendiarism, burglary, robbery, and murder were committed in the open day, and without fear of punishment. Every man carried his life in his hand, and the law was powerless to protect him. Gambling and the law was poweriess to protect him. Gambling became not only the passion but the pursuit of the multitude. Whole squares in San Francisco were turned into gambling dens, and fortunes were lost and won on the single turn of a card. Prices soon became exorbitant and rents were enormous. A canvas tent, the El Dorado, used as a gaming saloon, rented for \$40,000 per annum—a pair of boots sold at \$100. Yet men grew rich, and as they grew rich they became desirous of a settled order of things and increased security. But there was no efficient means oreased security. But there was no efficient means of punishment—no proper administration of justice. Lynch law was resorted to, and this was followed by Lynch law was resorted to, and this was followed by vigilance committees in the principal towns. Of these the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco was the most remarkable, and its history contains a warning to evil deers in a greater city than San Francisco. The Ring in our City Hall may ponder it with profit and learn a lesson of wisdom before a similar vengennce overtakes them at the hands of a people worse outraged and more forbearing than the people of San Francisco.

worse outraged and more forbearing than the people of San Francisco.

There is a parallel between the two cities—the metropolis of the Pacific coast and the metropolitan city of the continent—which is startling. There a potent political leader had served a term in the NewYork State Prison—here are many political leaders who have graduated at the same institution and many more who should be its immates at this hour. There a member of one department of the city government was accused of procuring the passage of a fraudulent bill through the board of which he was a member. Here it is a daily practice, not only in the fraudulent bill through the board of which he was a member. Here it is a daily practice, not only in the Board of Supervisors, but it is done in the City Councils with a shamelessness that seeks no concealment. There a politician was charged with selling nominations for money and with furnishing bullies and ballot-stuffers on the day of the election—here nominations are a matter of regular bargain and sale, and ballot-stuffing has been reduced to a science by the kid-glove leaders who superintend with approving smiles the operations of hard-fisted bruisers. There the Courts was believed to be the protection ing smiles the operations of hard-used brusers. There the Courts were believed to be the protection and refuge instead of the terror of rogues. Here the rogues at the bar do as much to protect the rascals on the bench as the rascals on the bench to protect the rogues at the bar. There the people rose up in their might, and with an avenging hand brought order out of chaos and light out of darkness—here God only

rogues at the bar. There the people rose up in their might, and with an avenging hand brought order out of chaos and light out of darkness—here God only knows when it will end.

The Committee of Vigilance in San Francisco was formed early in the bistory of that city, but it was not until 1856 that it took completely into its own hands the administration of criminal justice. When it did so, it became not only the conservator of the peace, but the inveterate foe of official corruption. In the early days of the Committee it had hanged two men of a desperate character, Whittaker and McKenzie, but afterward crime appeared less rampant, and the organization was allowed to dissolve. Corrupt practices in the election of 1855 excited and alarmed the community, and the fraudulent conduct of Casey, a member of the Board of Supervisors, induced many men to meditate measures of summary punishment. About this time Mr. James King established The San Francisco Bulletin, in which he commented with severity on the character of Casey and stated the fact of his having been a convict at Sing Sing. This exasperated Casey and his friends, and the man who had been a thief and a convict, and was then a thief and politician, resolved to become a murderer. On the 14th of May, 1856, he consummated his purpose, and committed the crime which was to seal his own fate and bring ruin upon the desperadoes who were the vampires of San Francisco. A vengeance so sudden and unrelenting was not anticipated by any one of them, and a warning of danger would have been received as warnings are now received by New-York Common Councilmen—"Them arguments is played out." And yet, without warning, and without premonition of any kind, a fearful retribution overwhelmed then—a cloud not greater than a man's hand became a terrific tempest, and the death-dealing bolt flashed out from the storm. The whole history of that episode is crowded in a few days, and when it was ended the city became as calm as the serone blue of a Summer sky when the storm is past and the ing we relate the story here, and if haply a Common Councilman can read he may rehearse it for his less accomplished associates, for it needs no rhetoric to

give it force, and even the uncertainty of a Council-man's grammar might make it effective.

On the day we have indicated Casey met his victim on the corner of Washington and Montgomery-sts. in San Francisco, and instantly drew his revolver and shot Mr King through the left breast. There was an immediate and intense excitement among the people, and the crowd which had collected about the scene of the nurrier showed a discretifier to be the scene of the murder showed a disposition to hang the assassin on the spot. But Casey had been taken to a station-house by the police and an attempt was made to convey him secretly to the county jail as a place of greater security, but the design was discovered by the multitude and the people followed the carriage by every possible avenue. The police howered by the multitude and the people followed the carriage by every possible avenue. The police however secured their prisoner and the disappointed pursuers dashed up against the prison walls like a ravenous beast disappointed of its prey. The excitement was madness and the madness was fury, but it was fury that would only be turned aside for the utmost mathed which mediess ever displayed. At the medies were displayed. enous beast disappointed of its prey. The exeitement was madness and the madness was fury, but it was fury that would only be turned aside for the utmost method which madness ever displayed. At the moment when the multitude was most violently moved by emotions of indignation and revenge, Thomas King, the brother of James, appeared upon the ground and addressed the crowd, denouncing the prisoner in unmeasured terms, and exciting the resentment and rage of the people beyond restraint. The old Vigilance Committee days were dull times indeed compared with the exciting scenes of this day, and those which followed. The original Committee of Vigilance was at once reorganized. It metearly the next morning, and continued in session all that day. Many new names were added to the Committee, and on the 19th The Alta California announced the strength of the organization to be 2,600 men. They were thoroughly organized and armed, and were sworn to abide the action and do the bidding of their strength of the organization to be 2,600 men. They were thoroughly organized and armed, and were sworn to abide the action and do the bidding of their leaders. The intention of the Committee was not known beyond the circle of the Executive Committee, whose orders were imperative, and Casey was permitted to remain quietly in jail for three days after the first chultition of passion had subsided.

On the morning of the 18th the entire force was called out, and the companies were stationed around the jail with the utmost deliberation, being carefully disposed so as to resist an attack from the rear as well asto assault the prison in front. The San Fransiell.

give it force, and even the uncertainty of a Council-

well as to assault the prison in front. The San Fran-cisco papers called it an army, and the martial army about the prison, the artillery with their cannon planted before the walls, and the infantry standing on their arms gave it the appearance of drilled veterans long used to battles and sieges—an army of Crusaders or Roundheads, intense in the conviction of duty, unswerving in the determination of purpose, unfaltering in the task of daving. As this force approached the jail the Sheriff went to Casey and

James, there are 2,000 armed men coming for you,

"James, there are 2,000 armed men coming for you, and I have not 30 persons about the jail."

Casey answered; "Is that all. Then do not peril your own life and the lives of the officers to defend me. I will go with them."

The culprit, however, was not disposed to surrender himself, and it was only after much delay and frequent consultations between the Sheriff and the Committee that he was induced to leave his cell. Be-Committee that he was induced to leave his cell. Be fore he did so he had secured a promise from th Committee that he should have a fair trial, and it had been stipulated that he should be treated as a gentleman, and should be taken through the streets in a closed carriage. He was then ironed and led fourth from the jair to the rooms of the Committee is Sairananton.

In the prison at the same time was another desper-

pressing, and he at once made preparations for the that he saw awaited him.
he prisoners were both tried by the Committee,

England, and was transported from that country to Australia for robbery and theft. From Australia he escaped to this country, and for a time lived in this city. He became distinguished as a bully and prize-fighter, and in the fight with Morrissey, in 1853, came off victor, though by means of a foul blow. Fair play is a jewel, and nothing can be in greater contrast than the career of these men in the prize ring of politics. The one went out like a souffed candle, the other still "flourishes," and even now sits down in his place in the National House of Representatives with as much ease and dignity as Mike Norton ever displayed in his Alderman's chair, or "Inkstand Jimmy" in his seat in the Councilman's Chamber. After his fight with Morrissey, Sullivan did not stay long in New-York, but went to California, where he lived a useless life, and flourished, if he did not thrive, on his reputation as a bully. He, like his less successful competitor in the prize-ring, was an ardent politician, and was frequently used by worse, but more cunning, men than himself. He acted as Inspector of the Elections the year before, when Casey, then a candidate for Supervisor, was elected by spector of the Elections the year before, when Casey, then a candidate for Supervisor, was elected by stuffed votes. Sullivan guarded the ballot-box from honest voters by his reputation as a bully and the renown of his prowess. He acted not only with zeal in becalf of his political friends, but managed to turn an honest benny for himself, and such was his opinion of the flagitious character of his offenses that he committed suicide in prison, while awaiting trial at the hands of the Committee. He made a confession, a portion of which was published, detailing the fraudulent transactions in which he had performed a part. So ended Yankee Sullivan—so may end some of his early associates.

Among the prisoners in the hands of the Committee was Billy Mulligan, a notorious desperado. Soon after his arrest a writ of habeas corpus for the rescue of the prisoner was issued by Justice Terry of the Supreme Court, afterward infamous as the mirderer of Broderick in a duel. The writ was disregarded

Supreme Court, afterward infamons as the municrer of Broderick in a duel. The writ was disregarded and on the following day Gov. Johnson who had been elected the previous year when ballot-stuffing was rifest, issued a proclamation declaring the city in a state of insurrection and calling out the militar to disperse the Committee, His appeal was not responded to even by those opposed to the proceedings of the Committee, and a demand which he made upon Gen. Wool for U. S. troops was inflectual, so that the task the Committee had undertaken was continued until the work was accomplished. During the extraordinary administration of public affairs by the Committee, scarcely exceeding six weeks in the extraordinary administration of public affairs by the Committee, scarcely exceeding six weeks in duration, about 30 cases were disposed of, and be side those who were executed, only 4 m number, many persons were banished from the State. The expenses of the Committee were borne by private contributions, and when its task was necomplished it surrendered its power with as much glory to itself as Washington reaped from his noble self-denial when he relinquished the command of the Revolutionary Army at France's tavern. Nearly all the influential papers in the State approved the coarse of the Committee, and the people held meetings in the different towns to sustain its action. Everywhere the cry was heard: "Let us rid the State of official corruption, purify the cities and enforce good citizenship." The ensuing election in San Francisco resulted in the choice of city and county officers favorable to the Committee; the spoiler was expelled, and good order has since prevailed within the Golden Gates.

Will corrupt Supervisors corrupt Conneilmen, corrupt Judges in our own city take warning. "The threves must be driven out if it costs a bloody war, and it will cost a bloody war, if they are not."

INFORMATION WANTED.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1867. Could you give me any information respecting such

make a living in an honest, humble way, but more especially he wants to be quiet. He wishes to settle down and be quiet and unestentations. He has been to the new island-St. Thomas-but he says he thinks things are unsettled there. He went there, early, with an attaché of the State Department/who was sent down with money to pay for the island. My uncle had his money in the same box, and so when they went ashore, getting a receipt, the sailors broke open the box and took all the money, not making any distinction between Government money, which was legitimate money to be stolen, and my uncle's, which was his own private property and should have been respected. But he came home and got some more, and went back. And then he took the fever. There are seven kinds of fever down there, you know, and as his blood was out of order by reason of loss of sleep and general wear and tear of mind, he failed to cure the first fever, and then somehow he got the other six. He is not a kind of man that enjoys levers, though he is well-meaning and always does what he thinks is right, and so he was a good deal annoyed when it appeared that he was going to die.

But he worried through and got well, and started a farm. He fenced it in, and the next day that great storm came and washed the most of it over to Gibraltar, or around there somewhere. He only said, in his patient way, that it was gone, and he wouldn't bother about trying to find out where it went to, though it was his opinion it went to Gibraltar.

Then he invested in a mountain, and started a farm up there, so as to be out of the way when the sea came ashore again. It was a good mountain and a good farm—but it wasn't any use—an earthquake came the next night and shook it all down. It was all fragments, you know, and so nuxed up with mindther man's property that he could not tell which ernment money, which was legitimate money to be

losing his life. So he has given up prospecting in a ship, and is discouraged.

Well, now he don't know what to do. He has tried Walrussia; but the bears kept after him so much, and kept him so on the jump, as it were, that he had to leave the country. He could not be quiet there, with those bears praneing after him all the time. That is how he came to go to the new island we have bought—St. Thomas, But he is getting to think St. Thomas is not quiet enough for a man of his turn of mind, and that is why he wishes me to find out if Government is likely to buy some more islands shortly. He has heard that Government is thinking about buying Porto Rico. If that is true, he wishes to try Porto Rico, if it is a quiet place. How is Porto Rico for his style of a man? Do you think the Government will buy it?

MARK TWAIN.

EARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY. The eighth annual sale of paintings and statuary of the Artists' Fund Society will take place at the salesrooms of Leavitt, Strebelgh & Co. on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., and the collection will be on exhibition in their new galleries, Clinton Hall, Aster place, day and in their new galleries, Clinton Hall, Aster-place, day and evening, until the sale. The collection is composed of about 50 original works, of cabinet size. The object of these sales is to create a fund deveted to the relief of artists in distress, and of widows and orphans of deceased members; and in that respect it differs from the numerous picture sales which are mainly for the benefit of foreign and domestic dealers, and in which the artists have no interest whatever. We take pleasure in directing the attention of the lovers of art to these works, many of which would be desirable holiday gifts. The Society has had seven annual sales, and has distributed to the welows and orphans of its members, and in other charitable ways, more than \$5,000, and we hope the present sale will enable it to meet effectivity the calls which of necessity must be made upon it during the canning year. Among In the prison at the same time was another desperate character named Charles Cora, who had a short time before, murdered Gen. Richardson, the United States Marshal, and was awaiting trial for the offense. When Casey had been conveyed from the iail and secured in the cells of the Committee, a demand was made upon the Sheriff for Cora, and after some delay the request was compiled with.

On Monday morning the 20th of May, Mr. King died. The news spread like wildine and great grief pervaded the entire community. The army of the Committee of Vigilance as quired new strength, and the Constitutional authority was set aside in favor of the Committee. The effect upon Casey was deFINE ARTS.

Mr. Dovizielli, a citizen of Rome, has brought with him to this city a collection of modern Italian pictures which will shortly be exhibited to the

The Paris newspapers state that many thousand objects of art have been purchased at the great Exhibition by English collectors. The South Kensington Museum has acquired Fourdinois's superb in-laid Cabinet for 2,700 L. Signor Castellani's collection of Italian peasant jewelry for 1,100 L, and the Theymar collection of Arabian and Cairene orna-

John Camden Hotten announces as to appear immediately, "William Elake, Artist and Poet: a critical essay. By Algernon Charles Swinburne," The advertisement further states that "The colored illustrations to this book have all been prepared by a careful hand, from the original drawings painted by Biake and his wife."

The sales at auction of Mr. Alexander Posonyi's collection of the engraved works of Albert November, was fortunately prevented by its being sold entire to a single purchaser. Amateurs in Enrope are congratulating themselves that this famous collection, believed to be the completest in the world, will not be dispersed, for the present at least.

Messrs. Leeds & Miner will sell at auction 146 of the small oil paintings by the late Dr. Edward Ruggles, which were well-known as the "Ruggles Gems." Dr. Ruggles was a most worthy gentleman, and as we presume this sale is for the benefit of his family, we sincerely trust it may prove remunerative. The sale will take place at Leeds & Miner's Rooms, on the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-st., on Friday evening, Dec. 20.

It has been reported that Meissonier has sold the large picture on which he has been se long at work, and which has never been exhibited in public, for 150,000 francs. The picture is called "1807," and represents a regiment of cavalry passing before the represents a regiment of cavary passing below the Emperor Napoleon during the battle of Friedland, and saluting him with wild, enthusiastic gestures and exulting cries. It is indeed true that the large sum named has been offered to Meissonier, but it was refused for the present because the picture is not yet finished, and the artist does not wish to bind himself inshed. finished, and the artist does not wish to bind himself by any premature engagement. The offer was made by an American, a gentleman from Cincinnati, who is reported to have made large purchases of pictures in France during a recent visit. He has expended 300,000 francs in pictures by Delacroix, Theodore Roussean, Décamps, and others, which he intends to make the nucleus of a collection that is to rival the richest galleries of Europe. (Oh, little Chronique, why do you make game of the gentleman from Cincinnati?) Before leaving America, says the malicions journal, he put a large sum into the hands of commissioners to creet a building sufficiently large to hold this great collection. Who is the American Monte Christo, the verdant millionaire of this latest French canad?

A correspondent of the Chronique des Arts. writing from London, describes an original drawing by Titian in the collection of the British Museum, which appears to be the original sketch for the painting of Peter Martyr, the recent destruction of painting of Peter Martyr, the recent destruction of which by fire has deprived the world of one of its few really great works of art. The drawing is made with the pen, and differs materially from the finished picture, at least as represented by the engravings. The band which holds the robe of the murderer passes over the right shoulder, instead of being fastened to the left shoulder. One of the tree in the background is a fir; the trunk of the tree in the foreground at the right is not in the drawing, and the soldiers who are fleeing away in the distance in the original are also omitted in the sketch. A more important difference is that, instead of the two cherubs, one of them holding a palm branch, there is but one in the drawing. An inscription on the back of the paper, which was at first thought to be in Titian's handwriting, and which purports to be a memorrhdum of his agreement to paint the pleture for a certain sum, has been examined by Mr. Panizzi, the librarian of the Museum, and declared by him, after comparison with letters known to be in Titian's handwriting and which purports to be a memorrhous firm of the Museum, and declared by him, after

librarian of the Museum, and declared by him, after comparison with letters known to be in Titian's handwriting, to have been written at least a century later. The drawing, which is of the highest value, was formerly in the possession of Mr. Payne Euicht. Miss Amelia B. Edwards writes to The Athenound that a "second, large, and careful original design by Titian for this same picture is in England. It is 18 inches long by 12 inches in breadth, and is in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips of Cheltenham, by whom it was purchased at the sale of Sir Thomas by whom it was purchased at the sale of Sir Thomas Laurence's collection.

Messrs. Ball & Black have sent us a circular announcing that they have for sale one hundred copies of Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Washington. drawn on stone by the artist, and carefully retouched by his own hand. Since Mr. Peale's death, the stona on which this drawing was made has been destroyed. islands, if any, as the Government is going to purchase ? It is an uncle of mine that wants to know. He is an It is an uncle of mine that wants to know. He is an industrious man, and well-disposed, and wants to be offered to the public. Moreover, Messrs. Ball that the artist himself disposed of, are all that can ever be offered to the public. Moreover, Messrs. Ball that the artist himself disposed of are all that can ever be offered to the public. & Black declare that if at the end of 20 days-the circular bears no date—any of the prints should be unsold, they will be taken to Europe, and disposed of there. We are assured by several cotemporaries of Washington, in a series of extracts from letters written by them, and published at the end of the circular, that the likeness is a very faithful one. Chief Justice Marshall writes: "I have never seen a portrait of that great may which exhibited so perfect a resemblance of him." Judge Washington, ditto. Judge, Cranch, ditto. Charles Carroll of Carrollton: "It brought to my recollection his countenance such as it was at the commencement of the circular bears no date-any of the prints should be ditto. Judge, Cranch, ditto. Charres Carroll of Carrollton: "It brought to my recollection his countenance such as it was at the commencement of the Revolution;" and Wm. Rush writes: "I have been in battle under his command, have viewed him frequently on horseback and on foot, walking, standing, and sitting. I have modeled him in wood and clay repeatedly, and I consider your portrait the best likeness of him in the vigor of life I have ever seen on canvas." These witnesses are not to be disregarded, and there is no doubt that the drawing is valuable. But Peale was a very indifferent artist—a valuable. But Peale was a very indifferent artist—a mere mechanic—and the portrait has about as much look of the living man as Mr. Wm. Rush's models in wood probably had. It is impossible for us to agree with the extravagant estimate that Messrs. Ball & Black place upon this lithograph.

THE DRAMA.

DORA AT THE BROADWAY THEATER.

To have something to say, and to say it in the most direct and perspicuous manner, is to fulfill the chief requisite in a work of art. Both conditions are fulfilled in Tennyson's " Dora." The poem embodies a narrative of somewhat exceptional but entirely natural human experience. It presents the possible sternness of man's nature in picturesque contrast with the possible sweetness of woman's nature, and it is fraught with an impres sive lesson of charity and love-the teaching of Christ, and all the more appropriate, therefore, now that the Christmus time draws near. Of the simple beauty and strong pathos of this idyl, however, there is no need to speak. In its poetic form the story of Dora's loying selfsacrifice has already found its way to thousands of hearts. In its dramatic form it is not likely to meet with a different fate. Mr. Charles Reade has made a very neat, compact, and telling play of it, in three acts-taking but very slight liberties with the original, and bringing its springs of emotion into clear prominence. The first act shows us William's expulsion from his father's house. He pauses on the window, holding his wife's hand, and hears, amid the fallling snow, his father's half-uttered curse. The second act shows the disinherited brought to death's door; shows us the cruel father's terrible sternness still unbroken; but shows us also Dora's affectionats, self-sacrificing devotion. William dies. His widow and little boy remain. Dora befriends them. In the third act we see how she lures back the old man's heart to its native mood of love, by placing William's child before him. The climax of all is, of course, such happiness as is mercifully permitted to those who repent in time and do not bring their affection merely to grassy mound or silent gravestone. In the portraiture of these incidents many and very strong emo tions are necessarily involved. The characters of old Farmer Allan and Dora are, in particular, drawn with surprising force, and depleted under the stress of powerful feelings. Mrs. Bowers entered with thorough sympathy into the passionate struggles of a noble mind and a tender heart, as involved in Dora's experience The fine element of intellectuality pervaded the persons tion, vivified, howbeit, with that still finer spirituality for which ber acting is remarkable. Of the acting in the other characters little need be said for the present. It presented many points of merit, but it also suggested now the constraint and now the exaggeration that are perhaps inseparable from the first performance of any new dramatic work. Mrs. Bowers, we ought to mention, was very warmly welcomed on Mon day night although the audience was not large a one as should have assembled to greet this gifted artist. Mr. Jack played the old Farmer, and won frequent bursts of hearty applause. The scene with the dying William, toward the end of act second, won a tribute of that strange silence which speaks so eloquently of tears that are with difficulty restrained. Mrs. Bowers, as Dora, reads Tennyson's poem of "The River," at this point, and she read it very sweetly. The finest effect,

The manager of the Broadway Theater has produced it with admirable scenery.

OLYMPIC THEATER. Miss Rosa Cooke made her first appearance as Oberon on Monday night at the Olympic Theater. She sang the music exceedingly well, and received a welcome that shows her to be a favorite. BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

It is very pleasant to see an old comedy well performed; but an old comedy that is poorly played is apt to be exceedingly tiresome. "She Stoops to Conquer" was not particularly well acted Monday afternoon at Barnum's Museum. One allowance, however, should be made for the fact that it was done there for the first time in years. If it did not fascinate, it was at least endurable, and it made many people laugh. This is something. The cast included Mr. Levick, as young Marlowe, Mr. George Mitchell as old Hardcastle, Mr. E. F. Clarke as Hastings, Mr. T. E. Jackson as Tony Lumpkin, Mrs. Prior as Miss Hardcastle, Miss Irene Gay, a new name here as Miss Neville, and Mrs. R. G. France as Mrs. Hardcastle, There was a great deal of well intended and sincere study evident in the acting. Durer, which was to have taken place on the 11th of but we presume the performers themselves are very well aware that such a play as "She Stoops to Conquer" must be done entirely well, if the players would roduce an effect adequate with its merit. We should be glad to praise; but no occasion is offered. Previous to the performance, on Monday, Mr. H. Robinson made his debut here, as a performer upon several musical instru-ments, which he handled with a great deal of skill, and the effect of which, in unison, was novel and exciting, He is called the 'Human Orchestra." In roaming through the Menagerie department of the Museum, we were ence more agreeably impressed by the comicality of the little elephant, who his little tail, and wrinkles his little nose, and makes himself excessively amusing. Among the new curiositics is a hairy woman with what is described as "an elegant female form." She is more curious than admirable. "The Stranger" will be done at this theater to-day and Saturday, and "She Stoops to Conquer" will be repeated every night this week. Next Monday, however, a new Christmas Pantomime will be produced, under the title of "Little Dewdrop," which may be expected to run throughout the holiday season. Its authorship is attributed to Mr. H. Gilbert, a pantemime actor, who will participate in its performance, in the character of Clown. This is, manifestly, a well projected enterprise. Christmas Day comes next week, and whatever pertains to the joility of that festive season will be heartily welcome. THE CIRCUS.

> An unusually attractive programme is given at the Circus this week, comprising no less than fourteen distinct acts, in which the capabilities of Mr. Lent's admirable troups are exhibited to the best advantage. It is ances can be introduced in an entertainment which occupies only a couple of hours. Among the features that suggest special mention are the steeple chase act by Mile. Henrietta, in which that accomplished equestrienne appears dressed in road costume, and gives an exhibition of the menage which is of peculiar interest to ladies, and her great act of equitation," in which she achieves some exciting flights through a great number of paper hoops; the tight-rope exercise of El Nino Eddie, who will bear comparison with any artist that has ever made this performance a speciality; the "enchanted barrel," which Mr. Denzer tosses and spins with his feet in a most be-wildering manner; little Georgie Duerow, the hurdle rider, whose exploits on his two Liliputian ponies never fail to win emphatic applause; the backwood jusgling act of John Henry, one of the most finished riders who have ever appeared in this country; the leaps and somersanits of the voltigeurs, and the tunilling and artistically executed feats on the flying trapeze, by Mr. Pfau, the great Russian athlete. This is truly the most extraordinary symmastic performance ever witnessed in this country, and the reader is once more reminded that the present is the last week of Mr. Pfau's engagement. The anusing scene entitled Les Nains Grolesques, a Parietan comicality, imported by John Henry, forms a laughable conclusion to a very spirited and agreeable performance. Preparations are being made, on a liberal scale, for the approaching holidays, and next week matinees will be given every day—a practice that will doubtless continue. On next Mouday a grand Christmas pantonime, entitled the "Miser of Bagdad," which has been for a long time in rehearsal, will be produced, with no end of comic tricks and transformations, and with costumes and appointments of the most complete and handsome description. To wish success to the Circus is but to wish it what its uniform excellence merils. It has our cordial good word, as a useful and well conducted institution. comparison with any artist that has ever made this per

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Greenwood is exhibiting his Bunyan ableaux, in Philadelphia. They were here last season, our readers will doubtless remember.

A Matinée performance of Mr. Edmund Fal-'s burlesque of "Ye Grand Queen Bess" will be at the Fifth Avenue Theater to-day, when we trust large audience will be present to enjoy this mirth-ertainment. The Webb Sisters have departed for San

Prancisco, having accepted, we hear, an offer of \$20,000, in gold, for playing ice nights on the Pacific coast. We are further informed that their recent professional visit to England was not, as first stated, unsuccessful; but that they received many offers of engagements abroad, which, naide in favor of the San Francisco

San Francisco papers of recent date record the success of Mr. Dan Bryant, in the character of Eccles, in "Caste," which has been produced at Magnire's Opera-House. One paper, The Alla, says: "Mr. Bryant's acting, as Eccles, won for him unqualified praise from his brother professionals, from the critics, and the public. It is so entirely different from the line in which he has been acting that they were unprepared for such a result. His make-up was so perfect that the audience did not recognize him until he had been some minutes on the stage."

The claims of charity are more than usually The claims of charity are more than usually valid at this time of year. We note, therefore, in the strong hope of its success, that a performance will be given at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, the 20th just, for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society. Its features are specially attractive. The "Grand Duchess" will be sung by the members of Mr. Bateman's company, Mile. Tostee appearing as the Duchess; and the "Golden Branch" Ballet Troupe will perform the Ballet of "La Nymphe des Bois." Mile. Morlacchi will be the woodland deity, and Miles. Blasini, Diani, Barretta, and others, will participate in the dance.

FOREIGN DRAMATIC ITEMS. Mr. Burnand is writing a Christmas panto-

A new theater has just been fitted up in Glasgow, Scotland, being the third in that city. The new house will accommodate upward of 4,000 persons. Among recent publications in London is a new edition of "The Mad Folk of Sbakspeare." a series of psychological essays, by John Charles Buck-nill, M. D.

A new device is said to have been resorted A new device is said to have been to by the manager of the theater at the Luxembourg. Announcing La Boite aux Idées as the title of his Christmas piece, he announces also the opening of the letterboxes in the Quartier Latin, where any hints, lokes, or other convertible material will be "thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged."

Vestvali has appeared at the London Ly vestvan has appeared at the London Ly-ceum, as Romeo. The giraffe at Barnum's Museum could play the part as well. A Berlin critic, however, having seen "the magnificent" in this character, thus describes the effect produced: After seeing Vestvali as Romeo, the thoughts dwell on fatherland, humanity, and affection; the soul becomes suffused with love and passion, and vis-ions of Paradise float around us."

A little comedy in two acts by Mr. William Brough, entitled "Kind to a Fault," was produced at the Strand on the 11th of November, with Mr. Belford in the principal character. A London critic says: The notion of a good-natured man who gets himself into trouble by obliging everybody is not, by any means, new to the stage, dramatic authors—from Goldsmith or Miss Inchbald to Mr. Stirling Coyne—having freely availed themselves of it, but Mr. Brough has worked out the idea very pleasantly, and, except that he has rather overloaded his comedy with characters, very skillfully.

Among the record productions of the Spanish

Among the recent productions of the Spanish Among the recent productions of the Spanish press, recorded in the Boletin Bibliografice Español, will be found "Amor verdadero, 6 Juan el Correo"—"True Love; or, John the Postman: a drama in five acts and ten tableaux, adapted to the Spanish stage from the English draina of 'Arrah-na-Pogue,' by Don Manuel de Rovira y Albert, and acted for the first time with extraordinary success in the theater of the Circus at Madrid, on the 8th of February, 18c7." The Spanish version is probably taken immediately from the French, written in French by the English author, and produced withsuccess at Paris. It is no trifling feather in the cap of Mr. Boucleault that his play may have been acting on the same night before crowded audiences in London, Paris, and Madrid. The Spanish dramatists are not much accustomed of late years to borrow from the English; but one of Quintams's early dramas. "El Duque de Vissu," was partly taken from Monk Lewis's "Castle Specter."

The first Vaudeville Theater, in Paris, was constructed in the Rue de Chartres, and was inaugurated on the 12th of January, 1752, the opening piece being Les Deux Panthéons. It was burnt to the ground in July, 1838, and the company, after performing a long time in the cellars of the bazaar Borne Nouvelle, took possession of the present building, situated in the Place de la Bourse, directly opposite the Exchange, and which is shortly to come down to make way for a new street. The new Vaudeville, now in coarse of construction at the corner of the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin and the Boulevard des Italiens, will be inaugurated about the end of February, 1868. Peters, the proprietor of the famed American restaurant in the Passage des Princes, has, we read, taken the whole of the ground floor of the new building, where he intends establishing a splendid restaurant, which will be decorated and furnished in an unusually elegant and costly manner; it will be called the Restaurant du Vaudeville. The first Vaudeville Theater, in Paris, was

THE THIRD-AVE. HOMICIDE.

At the Twenty-second-st. Police Station yesterday, Coroner Schirmer continued the investigation of the circumstances attending the shooting of Henry Welffenbach in the saloon at No. 312 Third-ave., on election tween the old man and the child, in the hay-field. It touched every heart. There can be no doubt that this drama merits an unbounded success. It is full of dramatic power and excellence, full of literary excelpence, and breathes the higher and purer moral spirit. THE FASHIONS.

Translated from Le Follet for The Tribune

It sometimes happens that fantastical costumes are becoming; the following style, for instance, is highly recommendable for young ladies, in asmuch as it is both pretty and chaste. It is a black cashmere suit composed of a round skirt and cloak. The cloak is ornamented above the hem with a stripe of black taffets, 10 to 12 centimeters in width, and embroidered with black braid, 12 centimeters in width, and embroidered with black braid, ending in a small plait of black ribbon, two or three centimeters high. The cloak is very long, and fitting tight to the waist, forming a long tunica split in front and behind as far as the belt. The slit behind is bordered by the braid-embroidered taffeta stripe, which is becoming a little wider, in a measure, as it approaches the ground. The front is more richly ornamented and forms large facings, which are likewise wider below than above. Of course these facings are made of black taffeta, and covered with a rich pattern of braided embroidery. The same embroidered taffeta anppears on, the waist in shape of a small collar with wide facings, a stripe along the sleeve, and facings at the wristbands. These facings, the collar and the stripes, as well as the facings of the front tunica, are lined with a small plait of black lace similar to the one of the skirt. It cannot be repeated too often that this costume is very graceful, and at the same time original, and will answer very well for a visiting dress. A small round black velvet cap, lined with embroidered taffeta and a small white plume in front, fastened a little on one side, will make the tollet complete. A young lady thus dressed looks very pretty. Another suit very becoming to young girls is the following: It is made of blue poplin, the skirt being round, without any ornaments. The cassock is long, a la Polonoise, with small ostrich feathers cut in slices of two centimeters in width. This ornament forms a single round, without any ornaments. The cassock is long, a la Polonoise, with small ostrich feathers cut in slices of two centimeters in width. This ornament forms a single round, without any ornaments. The cassock is long, a la Polonoise, with small ostrich feathers cut in slices of two centimeters in width. This ornament forms a single round, without any ornaments of the plant, and the bridge made of the same material, knotted behind, and falling down in long flang, likewise lined with coral em ending in a small plait of black ribbon, two or three centimeters high. The cloak is very long, and fitting

satin insitate half-palms on the waist, thus forming a short and tight-fitting vest. The sleeves are ornamented in a like manner.

Everything is blazoned this year, a habit which we probably derive from the Breton dresses, which invariably have the arms of Brittany on the shoulderbands. I have seen vests, for instance, and paletots of cloth or velvet, trimined with lacework, and ornamented at the side, a little above the pocket, with the crown of a viscount or baroness. It was beautiful weather on the 18th of November, when the brilliant turnout could be seen which left the Thilieries to witness the opening of the Chambre. Hundreds of beautiful toilets were exhibited that day, and make the law for the season, just as the toilet of the Courses do in Spring. Of course the toilet of Her Majesty, the Empress, excelled all others. She wore a white satin dress, looped up with innrel leaves of natural size, and richly embroidered. The skirt was mederately interwoven with trimmings of carmelite velvet. The belt and sash were likewise of carmelite velvet. The best and sash were likewise of carmelite velvet. The little clonk, a la Marie Antoinelle, made of chantilly lace, and the bennet of white satin and carmelite velvet, with white algrette, fastened to a conspicuous place, completed this admirable toilet. Among the ladies who surrounded the Empress, I have also seen very pretty toilets; for instance, a skirt with upper-skirt of satin bositon d'or, all lined with sable, and a pearl-gray toilet, all covered with Alexion stitches. The trains were all remarkbably long, but they gave evidence by their shape below of fashion. Hardly any more toilets will be seen now before the first regular Winter balls commence; there are no recentions at Complegue, and everybody takes a reat from the fatigues and pleasures of the memorable year 1867.

THE RAILROAD WAR-ANTI-MONOPOLY MEETING AT RED BANK, N. J.

As the annoyances and disadvantages of the restrictions recently imposed by the "monopoly" upon the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad become more apparent the bitterness engendered among the people whose interests are immediately affected thereby is inbecome more frequent and enthusiastic. The latest and become more frequent and enthusiastic. The latest and largest of these gatherings met at Red Bank on Monday evening. Leignton Hall was crowded with good citizens, who called upon Dr. James H. Fatterson to preside, and appointed Mr. H. B. Masters, Secretary. Mr. Dorsey Gardner's article in the current number of The Round Table was read. Mr. John Torrey, Jr., was the first speaker. He gave a clear statement of naified, and indignation meetings in opposition thereto son to preside, and appointed Mr. H. H. Masters, Sectionary, Mr. Dorsey Gardner's, article in the current number of The Round Table was read. Mr. John Torrey, jr., was the first speaker. He gave a clear statement of present grievances, and suggested means of redress. He said that in the light of past experience he saw no reason for hope of help from the Courts of the State, and urged the necessity of continued agitation and the importance of sending good men to the Legislature. Mr. James Broadmeadow spoke of the improved and excellent management of the road during the past year, and of the astonishment and regret with which the community had heard of the action of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He alided to the inconvenience and suffering which must be experienced if the injunction is not removed, and said that any great expectations of assistance, even from the State authorities, were likely to be disappointed. He knew of no other or better way than to ask help of Congress. The Rev. Dr. McLane said that marked progress had been made everywhere manifest under the new management of the road. Property had advanced. This advancement could not be checked without loss, not only to the people living along the line, but to the whole country. The Rev. Mr. Hill loved faith; he tried to live by faith, but not by faith in the New-Jer sey Legislature. The Camden and Amboy have winning ways, and in times past our representatives have been susceptible. Mr. John Applegate said that unless railroad communication/could be resumed between Port Moemouth and Philadelphia, a country comparatively worthless, because inaccessible, would take the place of that now growing into fertile farms; that the thriving villages springing up all along the line would fail, and that in view of these facts it became the duty of every person who has the permanent prosperity of the whole country at heart to speak. and speak loudly, so that Congress may be constrained to interpose the strong national arm for the protection of the oppressed. Resoluti

BISHOP ODENHEIMER ON THE PAN-ANGLICAN COUNCIL.

At Grace Church, Jersey City, on Monday evening, the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer delivered an evening, the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer delivered an address upon the Pan-Anglican Council, from the text, Psalms 133, 1: "Behold how good and how picasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Bishop Odenheimer said that during his two months' absence he met Bishops from Ireland, Scotland, Africa, Gibraltar, China, Japan, Jerusalem, Bombay, and Nova Scotia, beside those from the American Church, and sumerous other sections of the Christian world. The characteristics of the Anglican debate were its tenuouncess and delicacy, and the absence of all pedantry and self-consclousness. During the progress of the conferences, at the warmer intervals in the debate, the lecturer had seen fears standing in the eyes of hard-headed, world-renowned writers of treatises, who could not agree with one another in opinion, and yet wept to disagree. Even those of the debaters who are highest in the confidence of temporal princes were men of God. The presiding Bishop, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, was a man whom all that knew must love; and, although in the gradations of English rank his place was next to that of royalty itself, the lecturer thought that it was nearer still to God. In the Bishop of Winchester the brightest accomplishments of social and scholastic life were united to a most genial and Christian spirit. The Bishop of Gouester and Bristol, that fine Greek scholar, better known to us as Dr. Aleck Clarke, and the Bishop of English, Dr. Browne, whose work on the Thirty-nine Articles is familiar to the religious readers of every cline, were both mon as genite as they were learned. Of the Bishop of Oxford, the lecturer spoke as the Chrysostom of England, and remarked that the power of his eloquence and truth was as well known here as in his own country. The lecturer's greatest tribute of prake, however, was awarde! to Archbishop Selwyn, when he pronounced the metropolitan of New-Zealand, and to whose missionary labors he adverted in terms of the most affectionate eulogy. Archbishop Selwyn had looked w address upon the Pan-Anglican Council, from the text, Psalms 133, 1: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is

Mr. Jefferson Davis is now at West River, Md., a few miles from Baltimore, where he will notil February.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL 101 O'CLOCK A. M.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

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OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-St P. M. PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.-FIRST BOARD,

TUESDAY, Dec. 17-P. M. Gold closed at 134. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were \$65,170,000, and the balances \$868,760.

Government stocks are firm, and upon some issues higher. The defeat of Mr. Butler's attempt to repudiate the National debt gives new confidence to holders, and disconcerts foreign speculators, who attempted to trade upon the supposed want of common honesty in the American people. Quiet purchases of 5-20s of 1862 have been made to-day by parties "short," upon the idea that bonds are to be sent from Europe for sale, Missouri 6s rose ; per cent. The Express stocks are higher and active, Merchants' Union selling at 30, and Adams at 80. Pacific Mail is lower, selling at 1213. The Railway share list is firm, with an active business in the leading stocks. Eric, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh for the moment claim the attention of speculators. After the call the market was firm. At the Second Board the share market was very active, and higher prices paid upon several shares. Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Michigan Southern were in active request at full prices. The advance in Erie was caused by rumors that the trunk roads had agreed upon the policy in regard to commissions on freights and passengers. If upon the mere hint of these reforms such a desire to buy is shown, brisk times and higher prices may be looked for when these rumors are an assured fact. That they will be made there is little room to doubt. At the advance there were some sales to realize profits, but the market closed firm. There is a steady demand for Railway mortgages, of which there are few offering, except these of the Pacific Roads. These are steadily gaining in public favor, and are passing into the hands of investing parties. The sales of the Pacific Central, reach a large monthly figure, giving with its earnings the means of extending it with great rapidity, With a reduction in its freight and passenger tariff, which will be made as the road is extended, its managers are confident that it will earn enough to more than fulfill their representations to the bond and shaveholders, while procuring the means for its comple-

Money is abundantiat 6 per cent on call, and more is offered at this rate than can be used. Commercial bills are more salable, and there are many names which could be placed at 7 per cent. Paper net well known can only be used at high rates. The approaching quarterly statement of the banks, and the demands growing out of the settlement of the year's business, will probably be met without disturbing the market. The sluggish movement of cotton, and the early return of capital from the West, leaves the banks much stronger than was anticipated before the marketing of the crops commenced. The banks. after three months of active business, show an increase in their surplus of reserve of \$1,500,000, as will

be seen by the following table. Freights-To Liverpool, 1,400 bales Cotton at 5 16